

The progress of the ephiphanic movement in England is the subject of a letter from Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., who assumes to be the leader of that movement, to the London correspondent of the *New York World*, and is published in that paper. At the same time the details are given of a Fenian procession and meeting of some forty thousand in Hyde park, on Sunday, the 3d inst., in which the speakers berated the government quite roundly for its course towards the Fenian prisoners, forty-two of whom were called to be imprisoned.

The English republican movement, as Mr. Bradlaugh, in his letter, seeks to impress upon the public, is not identical with the international association of workmen, and, although it has attempted to be shown by the grant of several corporation halls for the delivery of his lecture on "The Impachment of the House of Brunswick," after it had been denounced as treasonable by its peers in the House of Lords, and by many members of Parliament. He states that at the last English election, from his party threw out the candidates who refused to allow the royal family to be made the subject of impeachment. The reform party contended with riotous instigation by their opponents. Mr. Bradlaugh says that he had conducted more than eighty orderly meetings. The press, he declares, is studiously reticent on the subject of these meetings.

We have seen no proof as yet that the great mass of the English people fear any change in their form of government. The agricultural question is, however, one of small and not of great importance. An iniquitous contract law still exists there that keeps the agricultural workers in a condition little above slavery. The organ of the Laborers' Union states that some friends of this class are making preparations by which at least half a million of the best farm-workers will be offered an immediate and attractive opportunity to emigrate to the colonies. At a recent meeting Stratford, the chairman, Mr. Henry Brookes, stated that there were 800,000 agricultural labourers in England, of whom 140,000 had joined the Union. If a third of the whole number were to emigrate, it would certainly tend to improve the condition of the others; and to emigrate is about the only step they can take unmolested. Hardy English peasants, who can plough and chop wood, are the very class wanted in Maryland and the Southern States where an average farm hand can earn more wages, besides good food, in a single year than a labourer in England receives in six months. Such emigration, however, perhaps, be a shorter road to freedom and republicanism than can be obtained by Fenian meetings and republican agitation in England.

SCIENTIFIC.

AN INDIANA mechanic has invented and applied for a patent on a vehicle, intended to carry freight or passengers on ordinary streets or roads, the propelling power of which is a small machine weighing less than one hundred pounds, but being capable of moving heavily loaded wagons up any grade likely to be encountered in our country highways. The motive power is a spring, and the machine is wound up like a clock. The inventor claims that the vehicle will run fifteen miles at a single winding.

—S. C. COAST.

CLOTH MADE OF GLASS.—A glass spinner of Vienna manufactures glass which he spins into threads finer than cotton fibre or that spun by the silk worm. Great dexterity and constant practice are necessary to enable him to do the work of the spinner. The wheel he uses is five Austrian yards in diameter, and he runs off three thousand yards a minute. The glass yarn is sold for one dollar and thirty-six cents in gold, an ounce. This thread is nearly as fine as silk. It is used as a twill, and is also used by chemists and apothecaries for filtering as it resists acid and heat. The threads has lately been woven into cushions, carpets, table cloths, shawls, neckties and other garments, also, weaving with cotton, silk and velvet. It is also used for a material for fancy dresses, embroidery, tapestry, laces and dressing for the hair. It is particularly brilliant and attractive. It is almost as soft as silk, and to the touch like to finest wool or cotton. It is remarkably strong, remains unaltered by the action of acids or alkalis, will wash and does not fade or burn. Cloths of glass fabrics are said to be warmer than cotton or wool, which seems hardly credible.

Like these subterranean streams and bore sinks in perfection, and these underground connections are so abundant that roaming through the woods is attended with considerable danger. Catalogues of the passages are not numerous, of these passages form as perfect a well as if cut by art. I saw one four feet in diameter and seventy feet deep, communicating with a running stream at its bottom. In this well that Nature saved the gentlemen the expense of boring, I saw a passage from where no one knew. The sides of these wells or sinks are of solid limestone rock. They vary in diameter from one foot to two hundred feet. I saw one that was formed five years ago that was two hundred feet in diameter and seventy feet deep. Water to within ten feet of the top, any animal or person getting in there could not get out without assistance. It has been fathomed with a line two hundred feet long, and no bottom reached. Whether the bottom of this State will ever be fathomed is impossible to determine. There are some unpleasant features connected with this sinking. A gentleman who had taken great pains with his winter garden, and had every thing growing finely, went out one morning to find his garden had sunk in, and the neighbor who had occupied it, and the neighbor who had

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of the next; the infidelities of one period are the fidelities of another period. The bad things are gone on opening and thinking in chains and bonds, and in gyves.—*Boecher.*

THE HERBIVORES are useful as guide-boards put upon the broad road which leads to perdition. Over every unyielding gate, Providence sets the bloody hand of a transgressor—a sorry, but sure, and pitiful way-saver, and a sign of helping on mankind to the right—to become precisely what one was not himself, but it is an efficient way.—*Frothingham.*

FAITH VERSUS DOGMA.—Is no man to be admitted to grace who does not know his path, and differ from the Son, and both from the Spirit, and from the nativity of the Son differs from the procession of the Spirit? Unless I forgive my brother his sins against me, God will not forgive me his sins. Unless I have a pure heart, unless I put away envy, hatred, pride, and lust, I shall not see God. But I am damned because he cannot tell whether the Spirit has one principle or two. Has he the fruits of the Spirit? That is the question. Is he patient, kind, good, modest, temperate, chaste? Inquire if he has the fruits of the Spirit. True charity is peace, and we cannot have peace unless we have the conscience unshaken on obscure points on which certain

and funeral gloom, the Sabbath day, the home and church Sunday, the cheerfullest and brightest of all the seven, when the old universal curse, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," is suspended for the Sons of Adam, and they stand free for the earth, Christ's emancipated freemen. It is the neglect of this provision of God that is the root-cause of the deaths and suicides and insanities from which our network which shock us almost daily in the current items of news.—H. M. Thompson.

FAITHFULNESS IN TRIFLES.—Habits are not formed by single but by repeated

only character is really attained by it. It is not by itself. Advance in it is not by itself. It is by the use of the closet, amid the bustle of life, by a multitude of seeming trifles, and only by God's grace, through "faithfulness in the least." Experience of life may teach us that men do not become bad all at once. The decline is gradual, often almost imperceptible. A pampered appetite, a dissipated taste, a weak and unbridled appetite in youth, naturally prepares the way for a depraved manhood. Or the little falsehoods, ripening into an untruthful habit, end in the dishonorable career of the worthless man, but in such palmy matters as these, we can be sure that the evil can often trace our own failure in goodness to unfaithfulness in little things. We have yielded to some sudden temptation and discover that we have not only destroyed all spiritual power within, but that we have stirred up such dregs of evil as will not only fill our hearts, but muddy pool, reflecting nothing calm or good, and making all communion with God impossible. Or, by the omission of private devotion, we discover ourselves drifting into a careless habit, in which, accustomed to yield more and more to the passions of anger, sloth, and envy, we demonstrate, step by step,

to the fact that any nourishment in re-
turn. Land is not a cow, and the farmer
treats them as the horse. They will
admit that if they expect to get
good milk from their cows they must
feed them, but nothing is further from
their thoughts than that they should
be fed. They expect to get large crops
from their land, and they do not
crops. And these same farmers are
constantly telling of the great crops
they got from their lands in past years
and lamenting how sadly it has degen-
erated. But a few years ago the aver-
age yield of wheat in certain Western
States was 40 bushels per acre; now it
is 30; now it is hardly fifteen, and
only kept at that by the annual opening
of new lands. Not long since the war-
was called upon to wonder at the fertility
of California lands, and the marvel-
ous crops that were raised from them.
He was told of the acre, and showed
the papers are lamenting that these
same lands hardly average ten bushels
per acre. The simple cause of this is
that the soluble elements of fertility in
these soils have been exhausted by the
constant cropping of the land without
manuring or rest. Even proper alter-
nations of crops would have avoided
this result, for there are crops, as clover,
which act as decomposers of mineral
elements in the soil, or by long roots
tend to draw fertilizing matter from
the subsoil. The farmer who grows
of corn and wheat sowed themselves

usually-decreasing yield per acre, but perhaps, an astonishing stand yielding more after several years' cultivation than when originally sown and plow and sown with seed.

4. PRESERVING FRUITS.

Fruit trees grow so abundant, and farmers' gardens are nowadays so rarely without some one or more kinds to serve up for the table, that there is no excuse for any home to neglect attention to preserving and canning some for winter use. Better spend five dollars on growing, preserving, and eating fruits than

Marietta	5	"	3	"
North	8	"	4	"
Sour tree	9	"	6	"
Norfolk	9	"	5	"
Peaches	8	"	4	"
Peas	8	"	4	"
Phenips	8	"	4	"
Plum	8	"	4	"
Sour apple	9	"	6	"
Ripe	8	"	4	"
Ward	8	"	4	"
Wild grape	10	"	5	"
White	8	"	4	"
Gooseberry	8	"	4	"
Quince	8	"	4	"
Guinea	15	"	10	"

THE HOG CROP.

SOMETHING THAT ALL OUR FARMERS
ARE INTERESTED IN.

From actual and estimated returns of the hog crop in the Western States, an increase in supply may be expected this year, at probably twenty years to come. In Iowa the number, according to an advance sheet of the State Auditor, was 1,444,169 head in this year, it was 1,444,169 head, against 1,008,671 head in 1871, and their total value was \$251,240, or \$202 per head, while last year their valuation was \$2,682,681, or \$256 per head. This comparatively low average indicates that the corn husbandry has been nearly all sold for young animals. But this difference will soon be made up by the bountiful corn crop, which is freely fed out to them. The crop in Missouri is also in a similar condition, the stock consid-

that there is still considerable prejudice in Europe against the consumption of American corn. But the comparative deficiency in the wheat crop nevertheless has made it probable that corn stock probably would not have occurred under a more bountiful yield of wheat, and that corn exports this year were on a more extensive scale than usual. As an evidence of the large yield of corn, it may be noted that the total visible supply, including stocks, was 1,000,000 bushels, lake ports and in transit September 28, amounted to 13,690,748 bushels, against 7,054,000 bushels at the corresponding period last year. The exports of corn from the last of January to the 1st of September were 1,000,000 bushels, an increase of 1,000,000 bushels over the corresponding period last year.

AT PRESENT TIMES

and with the large supplies on hand, farmers can not find a more profitable outlet for their corn than to convert it into pork. It is in demand nearly always sure of a market, and in a more available and less bulky form. The foreign demand for pork is almost certain to be stimulated by the growing necessities of European consumers. In this country there is a slow but certain decline in home consumption of pork stock, which has already advanced the price of meat to an unusually high figure. As this increase is more likely to

and widely increasing sale of his CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS attests. We never look into one of our exchanges, but there is a panegyric of the Bitter, starting us in the face. Our readers will find that there is no person named in this praise. They are right. The efficacy of this celebrated medicine is established by evidence which it is impossible to doubt. Among the thousands who have borne testimony to its excellence, there is no person named. In very many phases of inorganic disease it seems to be unfailing. All diseases arising from a vitiated state of the blood are surely eradicated by it. It is an efficient remedy for pulmonary tuberculosis, piles, remittent and intermittent fevers.

to open up, cleanses the blood and heals the diseased places by a specific action. It cures Catarrh of the Bladder, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Catarrh of the Uterus, etc., and all diseases which arise from the discharge coming from No danger can result from its use. It does not produce a cure. The Douches and two medicines sold by us are by druggists for \$2.

Poisonous Bites.—Prof. J. W. Stings, "Wasp Stings and Mosquito Bites." It neutralizes the poison of all insects, and it kills them in a few moments. It should be applied at once. The writer has used it many times without a failure. It also neutralizes the Poison from the bite of the Snake, Scorpion, Insect, Reptiles, etc. No one traveling in the woods should be without it.

See advertisement in this paper.

DISEASED LUNGS ARE GREATLY ON THE INCREASE IN THIS COUNTRY. They are caused by Consumption, or what is called Phthisis. We have thousands of people who give rise to Consumption. But there are thousands of people who do not know how to prevent such as wearing damp clothing, and going from warm rooms into cold ones, and thus exposing the perspiration, which causes irritation of the lungs, and then matter or phlegm will collect, and coughing will follow. If you catch it in time, to prevent pustules from forming. If you stop this inflammation, tubercles will soon form and Consumption will soon follow. Allen's Lung Tonic will cure you if taken early enough in cases of Consumption, if it is only taken in the last stages of the disease.

For sale by all Druggists.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY is a Magazine of 48 pages published by Locke & Jones, Toledo, Ohio. It contains the most interesting and valuable Number, availing pupils. Read his "Analysis of the Human Mind," and see how simple To get it, ask your newsdealer, or send five cents

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Now before the Mexican Congress. These enterprises are backed by Americans.

One route passes from the City of Mexico to Lagos, about half way between the capital and the Pacific ocean. One branch of it proceeds directly to the Pacific westward, and another northward to the Rio Grande, on the frontier of the United States, where it is to meet another railway coming from the north.

This road is one of the most gigantic public works ever planned in Mexico. It is proposed to run a narrow gauge

AS SR. LOCUS man was pointing out, on a map of New York city, the spot where the great fire had defoliated the trees, "The people with whom you stopped were sorry to part with you, were they not?" inquired an acquaintance. "Of course they were," responded he, frankly; "and they wouldn't part with my trunk at all—they had an attachment for that trunk. Now he continued musingly, "I suppose I own as many trunks as any man in America, and it is quite likely that I'll never see them again."

SOME time since it was announced that we were to have brandy made from savinut, and now a German chemist proposes to use the same waste material to manufacture dynamite. Under the name of "Blasting Compound" it is to be sold. A Boston paper says when time since recommended feeding horses on corn-cobs, but it was decidedly behind the age, for New-Yorkers have been for months training their animals in the practice of eating ground glass under the name of pure bran.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

A REMEDY FOUND AT LAST!

from the use of any other Balsam, unperilous
 and may receive of you the most judicious
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**Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed
 Tonic and Maudsland Pills.**

It is the only medicine for cure Pulmonary Consumption, the Schenck of Philadelphia
 offers its constant practice for over thirty
 years continually examining lungs, and knows his
 medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption.
 His Maudsland Pills cleanse the liver and
 sanguine, if Seaweed Tonic dissolves the
 mucus in the lungs, and restores the system
 again. His Pulmonic Syrup restores the matter,
 and the system, without any exertion.
 For sale by all druggists.

THE QUEENS TOILET,
 For Improving and Beautifying the Com-
 plexion.

This is a new and improved
 Tan, Sunburn, Freckles and all Eruptions on the
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 has been analyzed by the highest chemists, and
 found to be perfectly pure, and the only one of its
 class both as a guarantee of its purity, and as
 a recommendation of its efficacy.

It is sold by all the Chemists and Druggists.
 Printed on the wrapper of every bottle is the fol-
 lowing certificate from Prof. J. C. Watson, of New
 Analyser and Chemist for Massachusetts,

"I have analyzed the 'Queen's Toilet' received from
 you, and find it to be a most excellent com-
 position, and perfectly pure. It contains no com-
 plicated materials, or injurious substances of any
 kind, and is perfectly adapted for the purpose of
 known emollient and healing properties."

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50,000 Numbers.

Class M, To be Drawn December 31st, 1872

5,880 Prizes, amounting to \$300,000.

1 prize of	\$20,000	50 prizes of	\$10
1 prize of	15,000	100 prizes of	5
1 prize of	10,000	200 prizes of	2
1 prize of	5,000	300 prizes of	1
2 prizes of	2,500	400 prizes of50
3 prizes of	1,666	500 prizes of33
4 prizes of	1,250	600 prizes of25
5 prizes of	1,000	700 prizes of20
20 prizes of	250	100 prizes of10

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All tickets drawn are guaranteed to win some State,
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